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tion Federation, with headquarters at 456 Fourth Avenue, New York City, are published two resolutions passed by the New York Anti-vivisection Society at its annual meeting January 31, 1918, and forwarded to you officially. The second resolution reads as follows:

*Be it further resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of War as our official protest against the medical department's claim that serum inoculation is a necessary war measure and for that reason made compulsory, and as our protest against compulsory inoculation when the individual soldier conscientiously objects thereto; and we point to the provision of exemption now made by Great Britain, that power having been forced to rescind the rule of compulsion after the alarming effects of inoculation were disclosed.

It has long been a matter of common knowledge and deeply regretted by the medical profession that Great Britain has never made anti-typhoid vaccination compulsory, as it fortunately is in our own army.

In an article entitled "The Red Cross and the Anti-vivisectionists," a copy of which I am inclosing, I have shown by irrefutable facts how extraordinary the protection of the anti-typhoid vaccination has been in our own army and in the British army.

Although I knew that the statement in this resolution was an absolute falsehood, I preferred to have an authority which was beyond all question. Accordingly, on Saturday, April 27, I sent the following cable to Surgeon-General Goodwin, who occupies the same post in Great Britain that General Gorgas does in this country:

SURGEON-GENERAL GOODWIN, War Office, London.  
Has anti-typhoid vaccination ever been compulsory in British army?

KEEN

To this on Monday, April 29, I have received the following reply:

London, Professor Keen, Philadelphia.

Anti-typhoid inoculation has never been compulsory in British army.

GOODWIN

You will observe, therefore, that this is a flat contradiction of the false assertion of the New York Anti-vivisection Society.

Nearly all of the British army has been voluntarily vaccinated against typhoid fever. Colonel F. F. Russell, in Surgeon-General Gorgas' office, authorizes me to say that he understands that ninety-nine per cent. of the British soldiers are vaccinated against typhoid fever. The reason for this is that they have seen how extraordinarily complete is the protection offered by the anti-

typhoid inoculation. At this time the fate of the war depends largely on the health of our army. It is in my opinion equivalent to disloyalty to deprive our soldiers of this protection and sacrifice their lives instead of the lives of a few rabbits, guinea pigs, cats and dogs.

Yours very respectfully,

W. W. KEEN

#### THE SILLIMAN LECTURES

THE Silliman Lectures at Yale University, to be delivered from May 21 to 29, will be based on seven of the twelve chapters contained in the anniversary number of the *American Journal of Science*, to be published about July 1. A Silliman lectureship volume, embracing the contents of this number, with some additions, will also be issued later by the Yale University Press. The lectures will be as follows:

I. The American Journal of Science from 1818 to 1918, by E. S. Dana. May 21, 4 P.M.

II. A Century of Geology—Historical Geology, by Charles Schuchert. May 22, 4 P.M.

III. A Century of Geology—The Growth of Knowledge of Earth Structure, by Joseph Barrell. May 23, 4 P.M.

IV. The Development of Vertebrate Paleontology, by Richard S. Lull. May 24, 8 P.M.

V. The Progress of Chemistry during the Past One Hundred Years, by Horace L. Wells. May 27, 4 P.M.

VI. A Century's Progress in Physics, by Leigh Page. May 28, 4 P.M.

VII. A Century of Zoology in America, by Wesley R. Coe. May 29, 4 P.M.

#### THE BALTIMORE MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

THE annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the national scientific societies affiliated with it will be held at Baltimore, from December 27 to December 31. Boston had been selected as the place of meeting this year, action recommending that the meeting be held in that city having been taken at the meeting in New York City two years ago. In view, however, of war conditions and of the large number of scientific men now working at